

# Children's Cabinet Agenda

January 29<sup>th</sup>, 2018

1. Welcome/Announcements
2. FY19 Funding Update
3. Presentations:
  1. Lead Hazard Reduction Program
  2. Continuing Implications of Lead Poisoning in RI Children
  3. Child Outreach Screening Update
  4. Lead Safe Certification
4. Public Comment

# 2018 Children's Cabinet Meeting Topics

- ▶ Behavioral Health
- ▶ District Best Practices/Curriculum Focus
- ▶ Early Learning/Childcare
- ▶ Chronic Absenteeism
- ▶ Academic Partner Research Findings
- ▶ Family Education and Engagement

# Third Grade Reading FY19 Funding Priorities

- ▶ Governor Raimondo's FY19 Budget Priorities:
  - ▶ Implement Tiered Reimbursement for Early Childhood Providers
  - ▶ Support for High-Quality Curriculum Implementation
  - ▶ Increased Capacity for DCYF referrals
  - ▶ Pre-K Categorical Funding
- ▶ Applying for Funding through RI Innovation Fund:
  - ▶ Online summer reading program tool
  - ▶ Support the Early Childhood and Education Database System

# Children's Cabinet FY19 Budget Priorities

- ▶ Governor Raimondo's FY19 Budget Invests in Children's Well-Being and Success:
  - ▶ Foster Rate Increase
  - ▶ Voluntary Extension of Care
  - ▶ Opioid Crisis Interventions



# RI Housing

## Lead Hazard Reduction Program

January 29, 2018

Charles Pytel, Program  
Coordinator

Eric Alexander, Assistant  
Director of Development



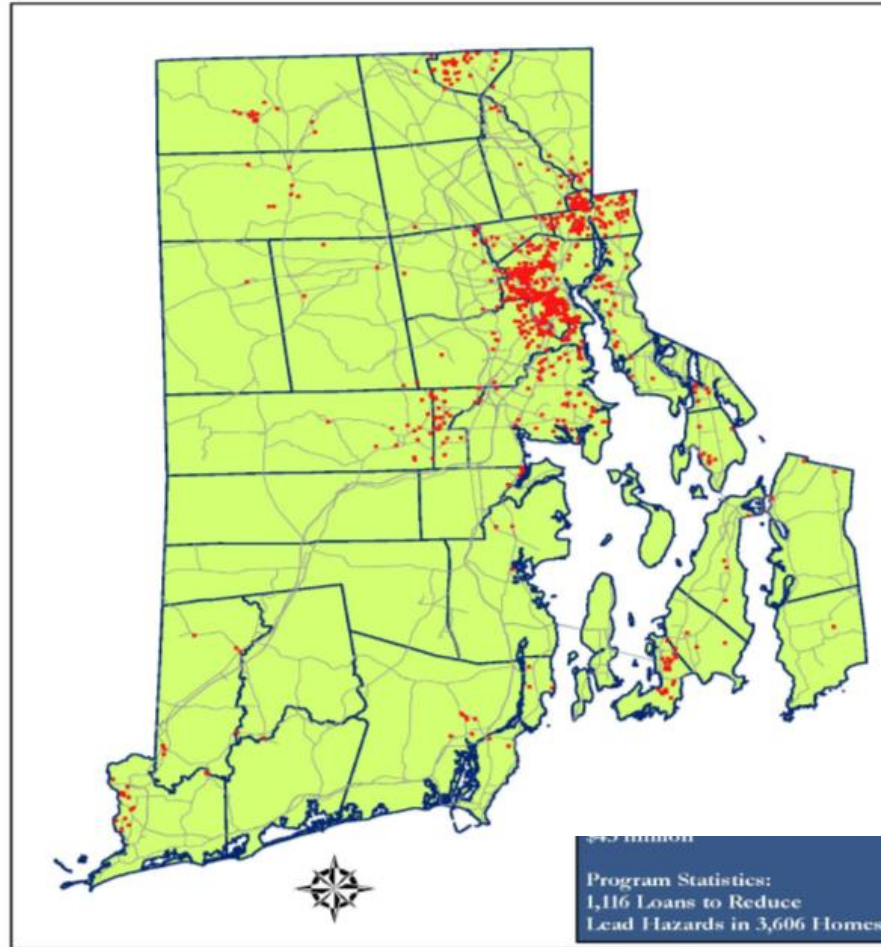
# Lead Hazard Reduction Program

## Background

Since 1997, Rhode Island Housing, through its Lead Safe Homes Program (LSHP), has successfully completed seven HUD funded Lead Hazard Control Grants awarded by HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes (OLHCHH). Over 45.5 million dollars in federal and state match funds have been spent making more than 3,800 housing units Lead Safe throughout Rhode Island.

# Lead Hazard Reduction Program

HOMES ASSISTED THROUGH STATE AND RHODE ISLAND HOUSING  
LEAD HAZARD REDUCTION PROGRAM SINCE 1994





# Lead Hazard Reduction Program

## 2017 Grant

- June 13, 2016: HUD Secretary Julian Castro announced that Rhode Island Housing was one of 15 entities to be awarded Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration grants – RIHousing received Healthy Homes supplemental funding
- Grant funding will help local and state government agencies to protect children and families from the hazards of lead-based paint and from other home health and safety hazards
- Since 2002, the number of children under six years of age with blood lead levels (BLL) over 5 µg/dL dropped from 6,320 per year to 943 in 2015 – focused on maintaining trend



# Lead Hazard Reduction Program

## **Current Lead Program Grant Goals:**

- Reduce lead and other home-based environmental hazards, prioritizing neighborhoods with most at-risk housing stock (targeted urban areas)
- Coordinate with partners and other funders to bring additional housing rehabilitation resources to bear
- Perform lead hazard reduction (interim controls) interventions in 250 homes
- Provide 300 free lead inspections/risk assessments for owners to identify lead hazards
- Complete Healthy Homes interventions in 200 homes

# Lead Hazard Reduction Program



## Program Partners



east bay community action program  
THE BRIDGE TO SELF-RELIANCE



# Lead Hazard Reduction Program

## Contact Info

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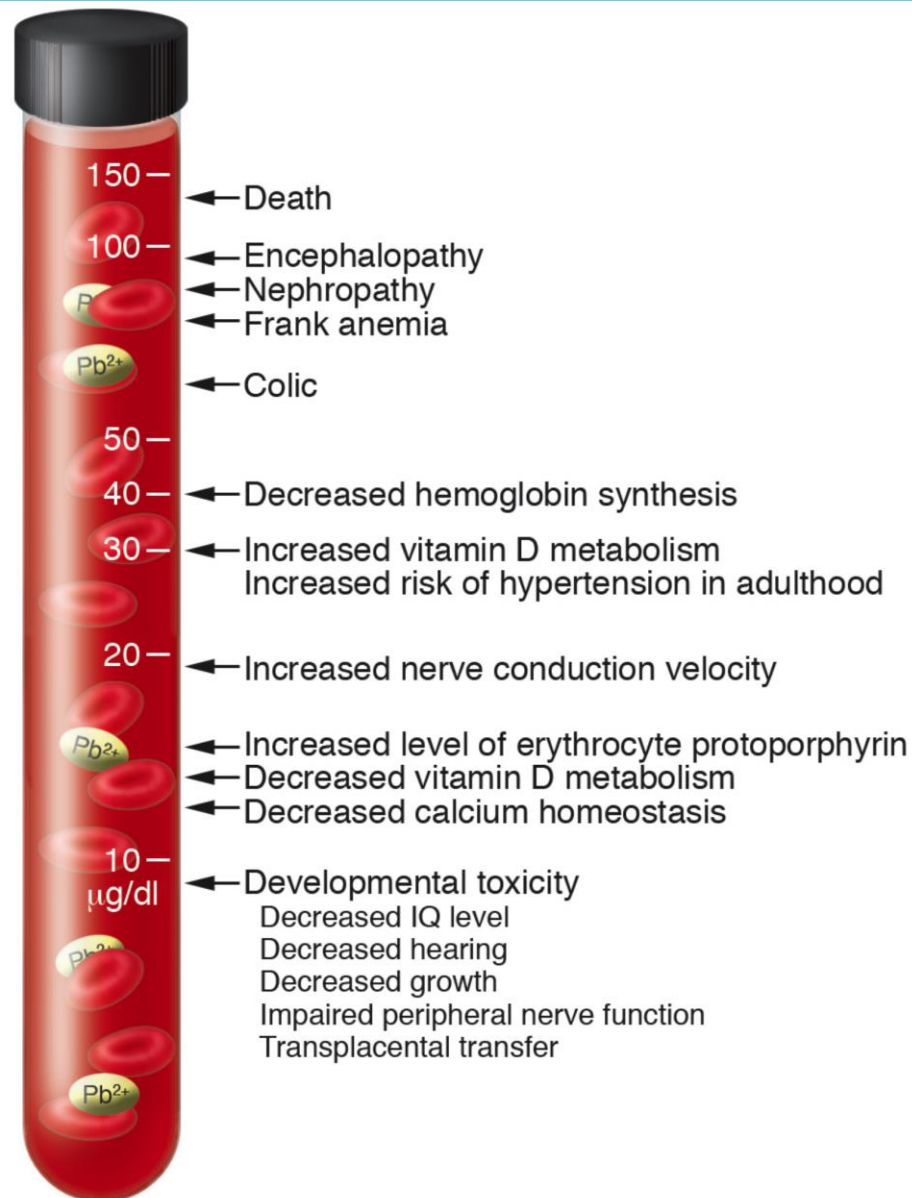


# Continuing Implications of Lead Poisoning in Rhode Island Children

**January 29, 2018**

Rhode Island Children's Cabinet

*Hassenfeld*  
CHILD HEALTH  
INNOVATION INSTITUTE



# Cognitive/Behavioral Effects



- According to the CDC, there is no safe childhood blood lead level (BLL). Children under age 6 are at the greatest risk.
- Even at very low levels, lead exposure causes IQ deficits, attention-related behaviors, and poor academic achievement.
- In 2012, CDC reduced its blood lead action level from 10 to 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ .
- With the new value, children who have been exposed to lead are identified earlier, allowing parents, doctors, schools public health officials, and communities to take action to eliminate exposures and to intervene to minimize long-term effects.



# Lead Poisoning is Still a Problem in Rhode Island



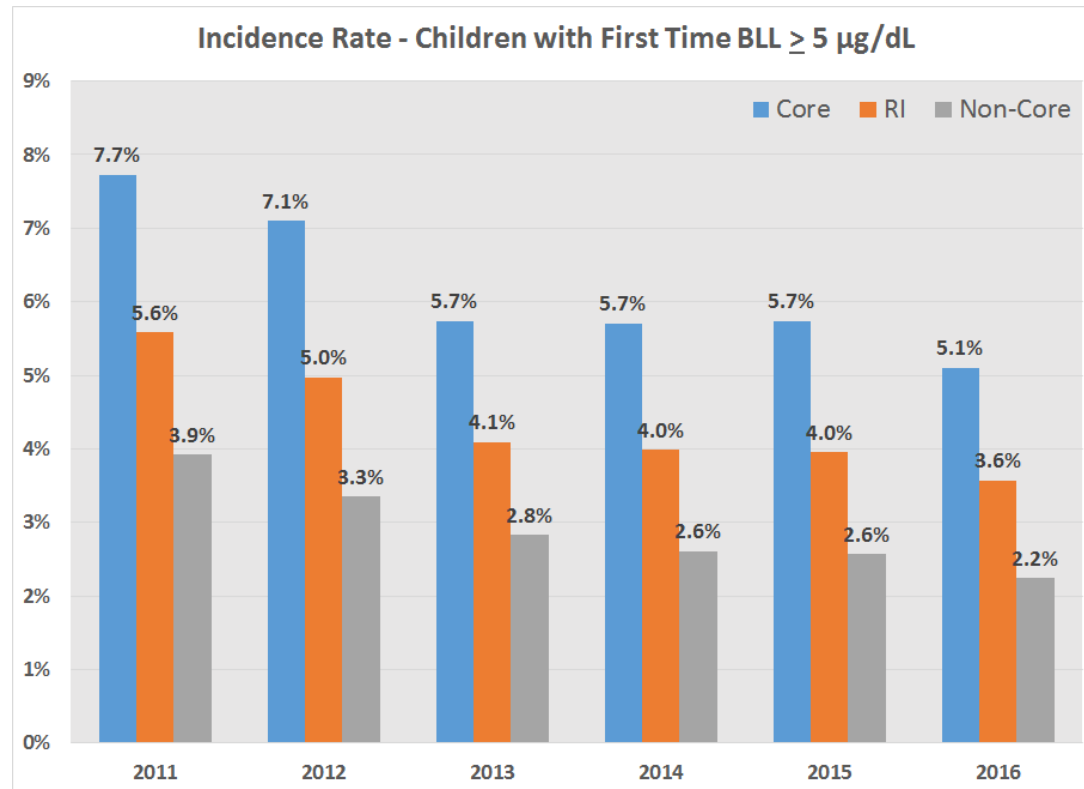
- 80% of Rhode Island homes were built before 1978, the year that lead paint was banned.
- Lead poisoning rates have substantially decreased over time, but have leveled off in recent years
- The lead poisoning rate in the core cities is twice that of the rest of RI. A recent Hassenfeld study confirmed that children living in older housing and experiencing poverty are at an increased risk.
- In 2016, 842 RI children were newly identified with blood lead above the CDC reference level (5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ )

# 20,524

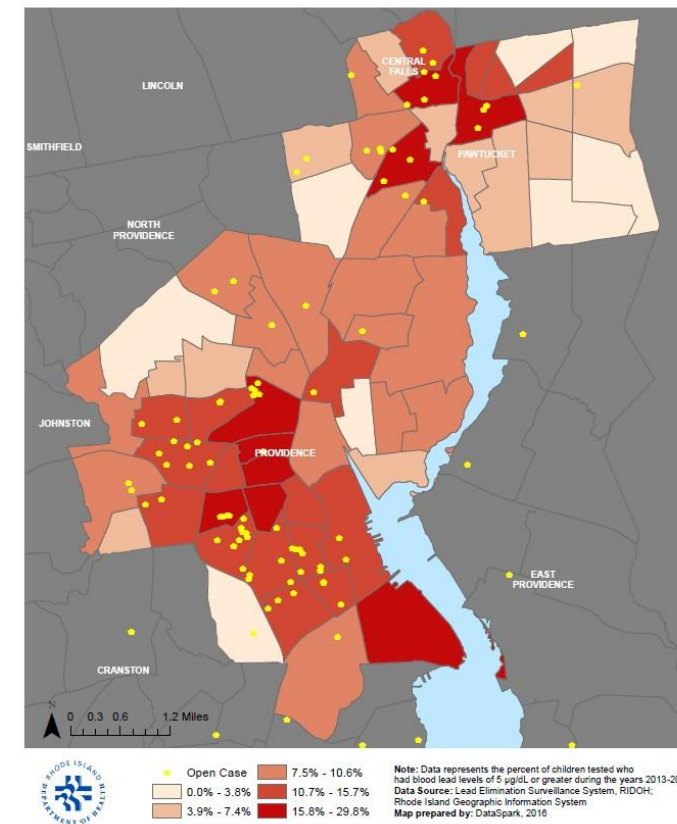
Rhode Island Children  
have had 1<sup>st</sup> time Blood Lead Levels  $\geq$  5 mcg/dL  
in the last 10 years

# Core Cities

Lead poisoning is a statewide issue, but rates are highest in sections of the core cities (Central Falls, Pawtucket, Providence, and Woonsocket).

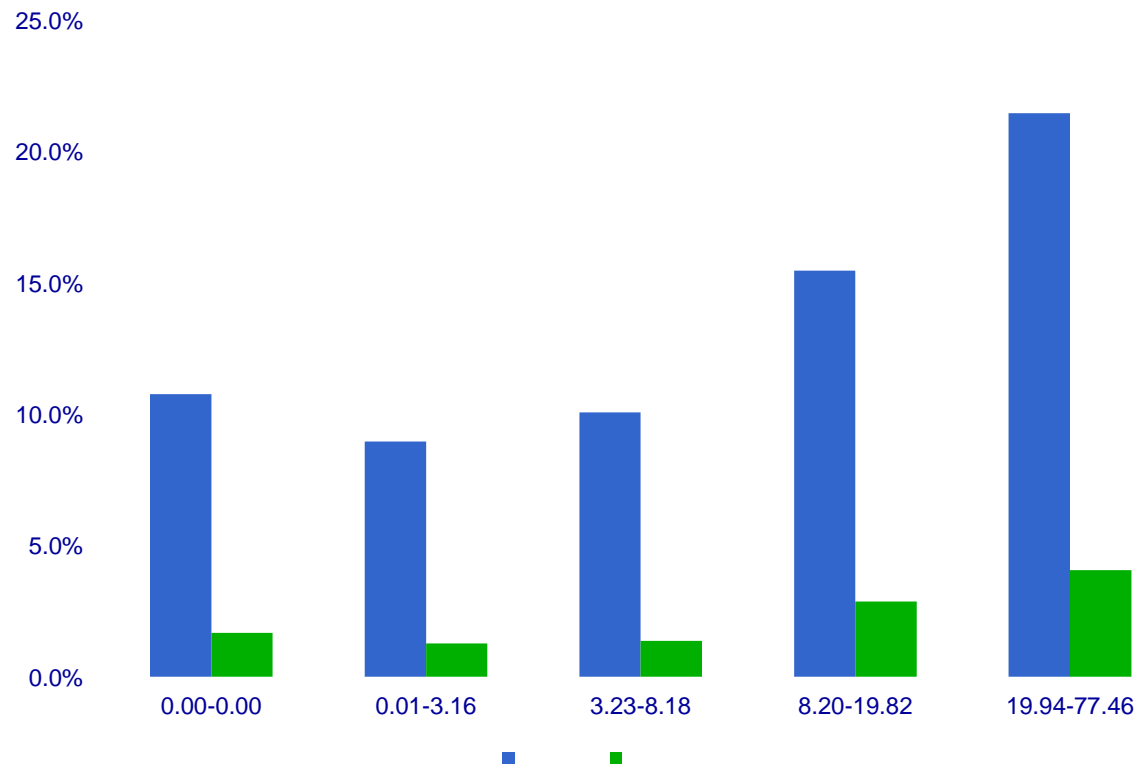


Rhode Island Children Younger Than Six  
With Elevated Blood Lead Levels, 2013-2015

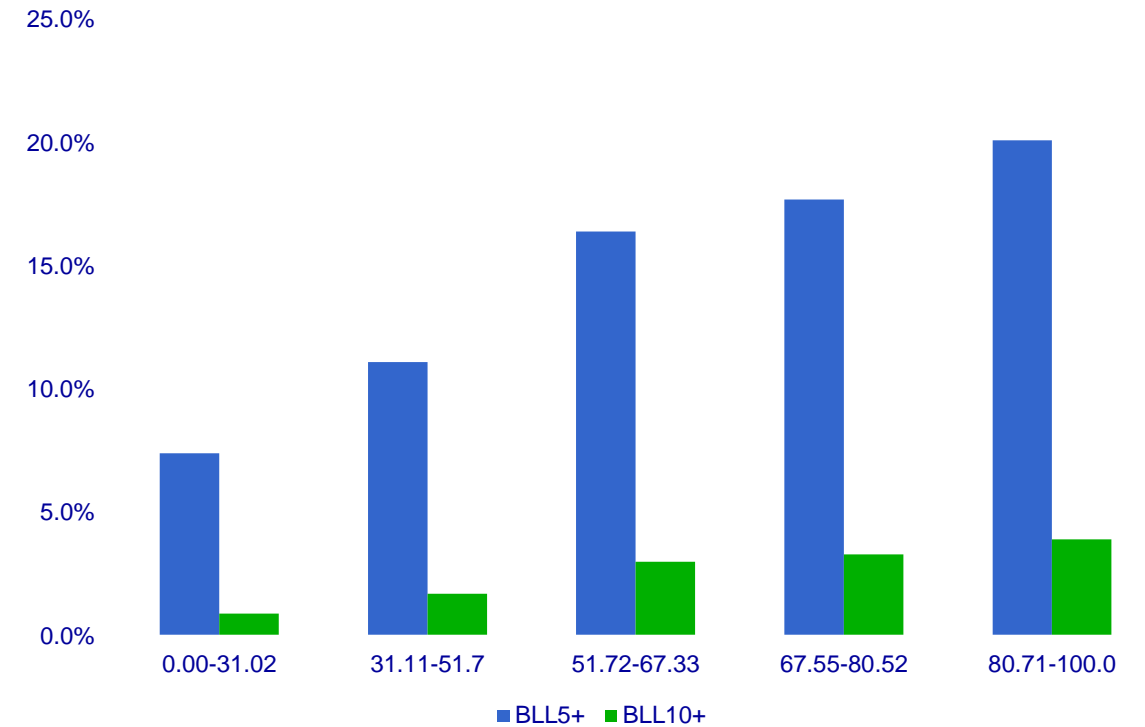


2006-2016

BLL  $\geq 10$   $\mu\text{g/dL}$   
by quintile of poverty



BLL  $\geq 10$   $\mu\text{g/dL}$   
by quintile of old housing



# Educational Effects



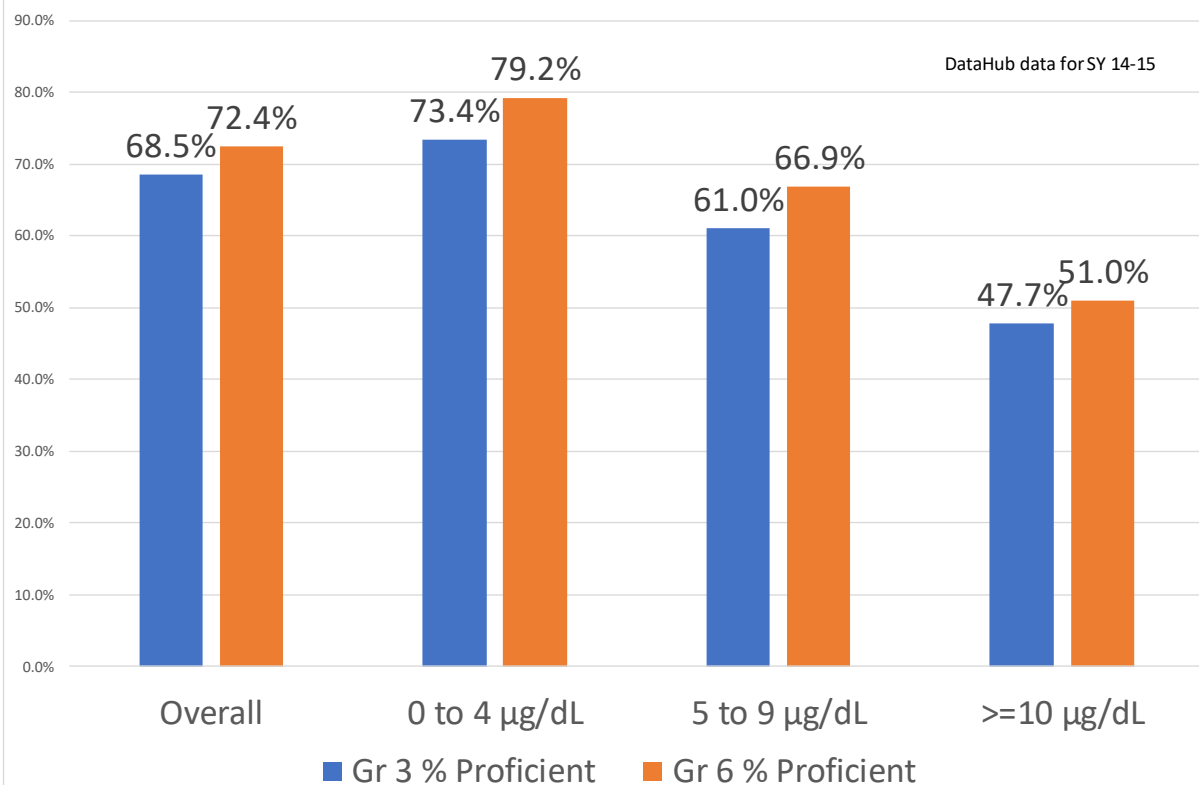
Data compiled by DataHub show that children with elevated blood lead levels:

- Are less likely to test as NECAP proficient
- Are more likely to test “significantly below proficient” in NECAPs
- Have lower attendance rates
- Are more likely to have IEPs

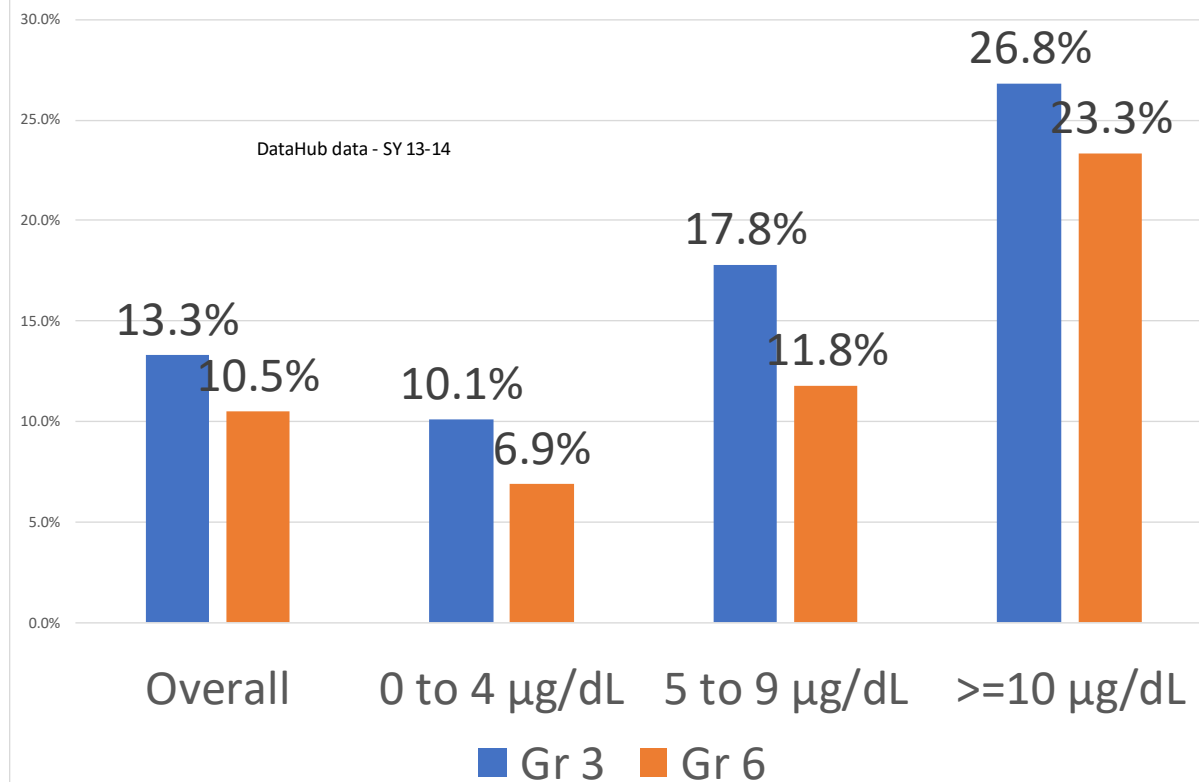
# Lead and NECAPs



## Reading NECAP Proficiency



## Substantially Below Proficient - Reading NECAP

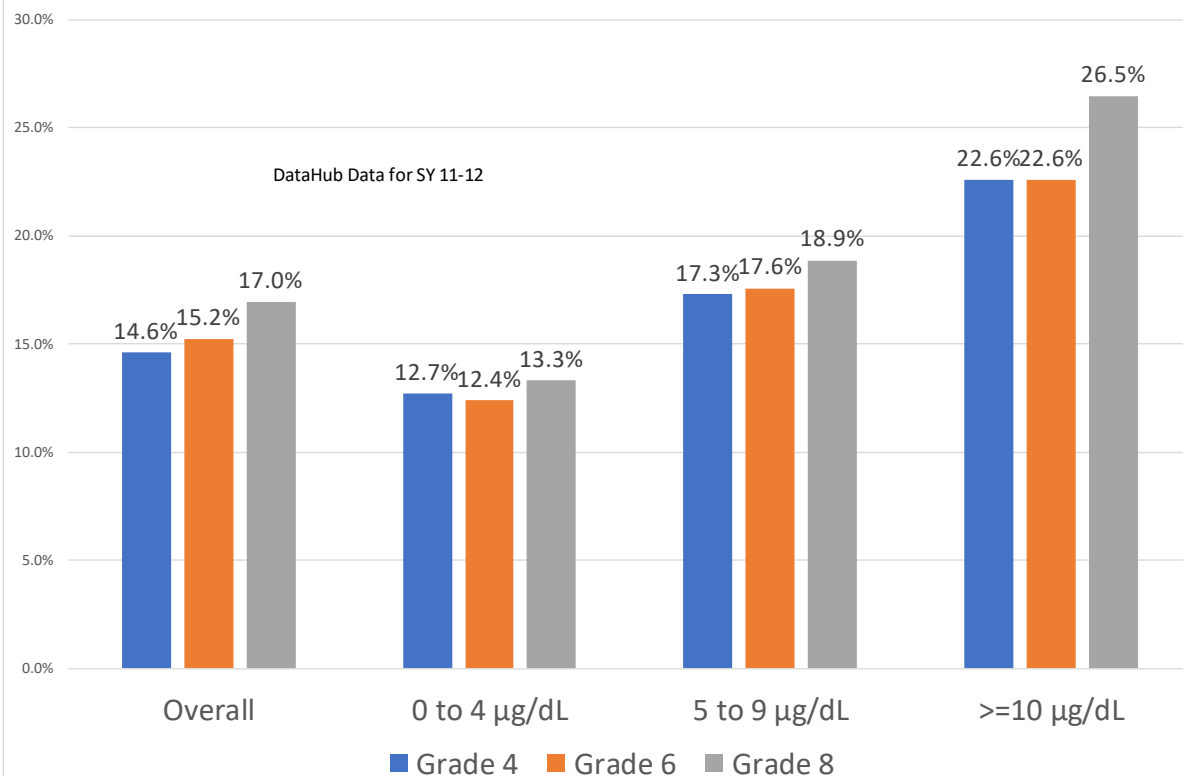


# Lead and IEPs & Absenteeism



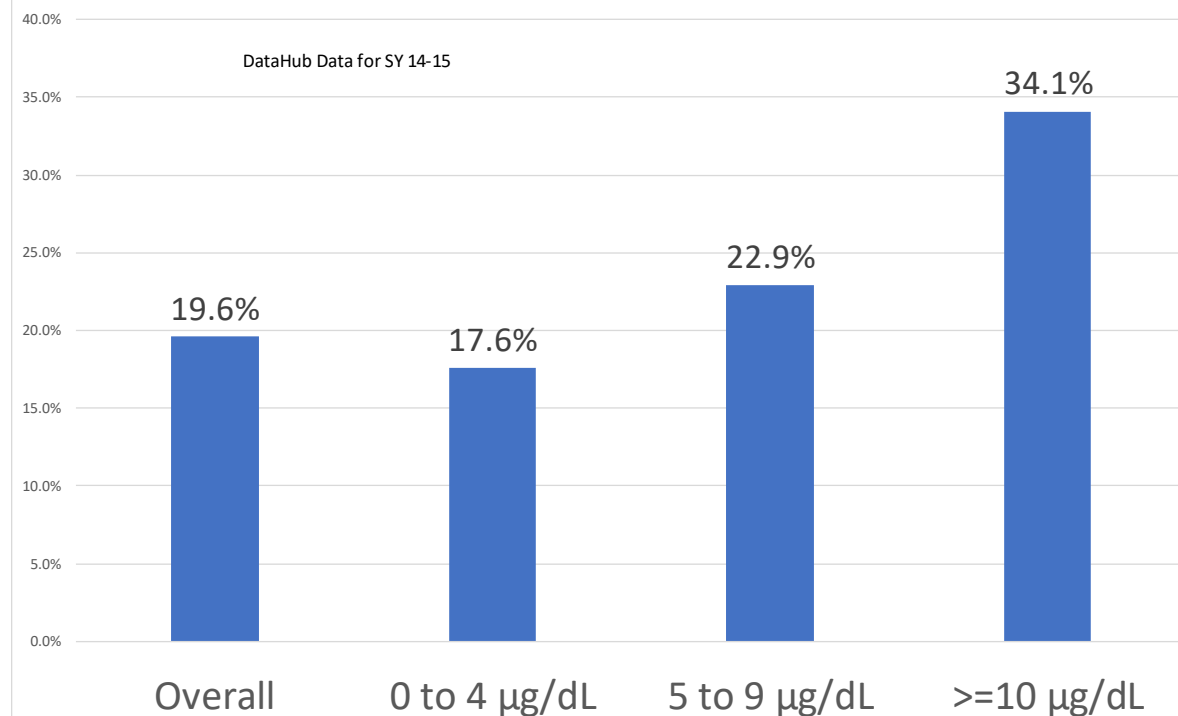
## Percentage of Children with IEPs

DataHub Data for SY 11-12



## Kindergarten Absenteeism - Percentage of Children Absent ≥ 10% of Time

DataHub Data for SY 14-15





# Blood Lead Screening



- Healthcare providers are required to conduct at least two blood lead screening tests on all children by three years of age.
- Screening rates are higher in Rhode Island than other states (approximately 78% -1st test, 55% - 2nd test)
- RIDOH is launching campaigns to increase testing, to eliminate hazards and provide services to affected children:
  - Identifying best practices for medical providers
  - Pilot test at WIC Center

# Educational Interventions



According to the CDC, children with disabilities have been shown to make profound progress with intensive and appropriate early childhood education services. Many of these gains are in the very areas that are the most challenging for children who have experienced lead poisoning and that children who have had lead exposure are most at risk for experiencing.

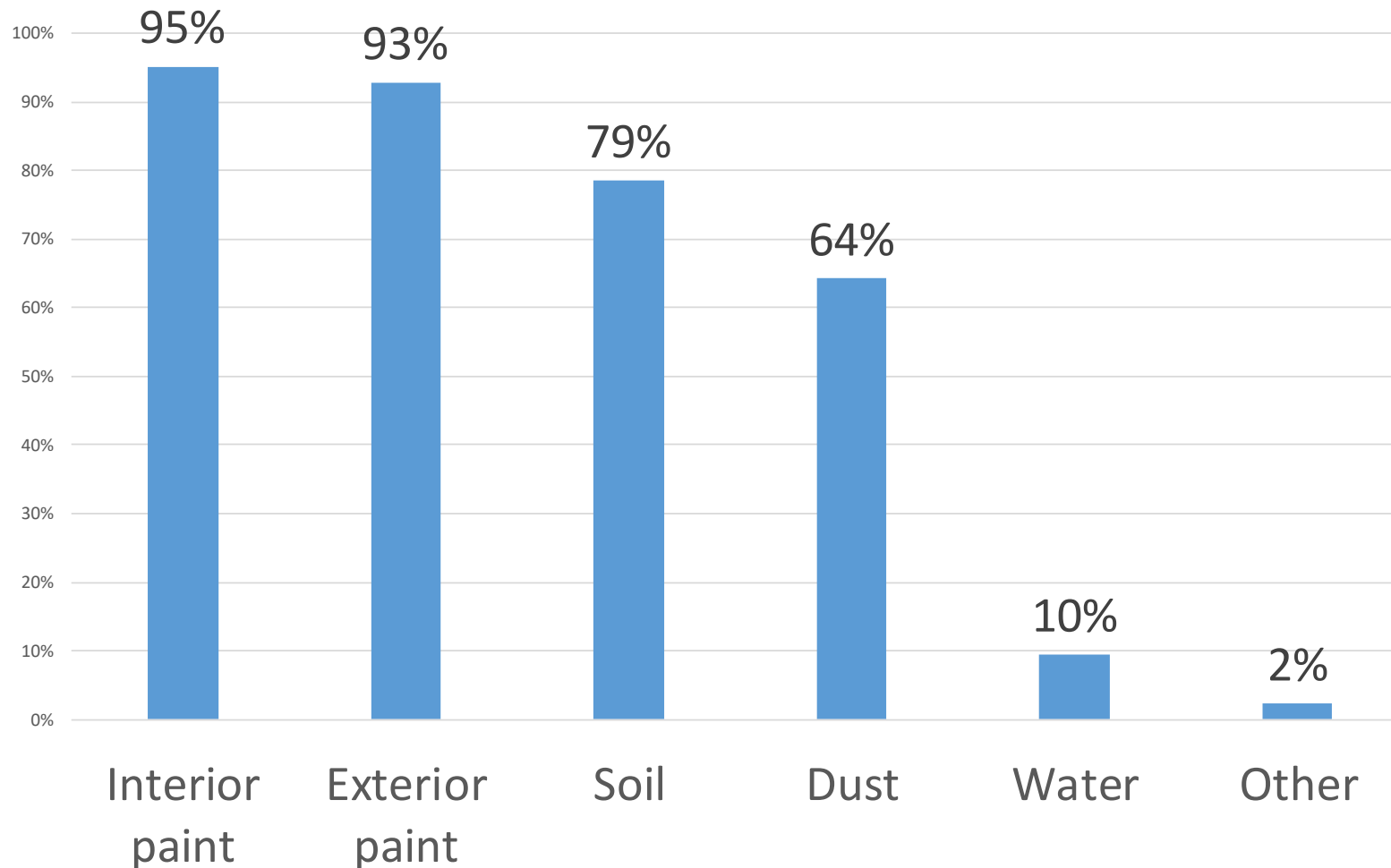
RIDOH's KIDSNET program is an invaluable source for linking children with needed services.

RIDOH is working with RIDE, DCYF, Brown's Hassenfeld Institute and other parties to ensure that lead poisoned children receive early screenings and appropriate educational interventions.

# RIDOH is also working with other agencies to increase safe housing stock in Rhode Island



Hazards Identified in Poisoned Children's Homes in 2016





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